

Christian Secretary.

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"WHAT THOU SEEST, WRITE—AND SEND UNTO THE—CHURCHES."

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TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

CONVENTION.

COMMENCING TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1845.

Brn. E. Denison, D. Ives, and A. D. Watrous were appointed a committee to nominate an Auditor and Board of Trustees. They reported the following, who were elected:

CHAUNCEY G. SMITH, Auditor.

Trustees.—A. Parker, Wm. Bentley, W. Reid, W. G. Howard, J. G. Bolles, Geo. Read, E. A. Parker, A. G. Palmer, W. Denison, A. Hubbard.

The following committees were appointed:
On Domestic Missions.—L. G. Leonard, W. Reid, J. B. Ballard, N. Wildman, S. Shailer.

Home Missions.—D. Ives, B. Cook, H. R. Knapp, J. Peck, J. H. Waterbury.

Foreign Missions.—A. G. Palmer, F. Wightman, J. M. Peck, H. Wooster, S. Barrows.

Bible Cause.—J. J. Woolsey, R. C. Mills, W. Bentley, A. D. Watrous, G. Read.

Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening. Prayer by Br. E. Denison.

Convention met according to adjournment, and after an hour spent in prayer, listened to the annual sermon from Br. A. Parker. Text—Numbers 14: 21—*But as truly as I live, all the earth shall be filled with the glory of the Lord.*

Adjourned until 2 o'clock, P. M. to-morrow.

Wednesday, P. M. 2 o'clock.

Convention met pursuant to adjournment. Prayer by Br. P. Brockett.

Treasurer's Report was read, accepted, and ordered to be printed in the Minutes.

Br. R. R. Raymond, on his request, was excused from acting as Secretary, and Br. E. Savage was chosen Secretary pro tem.

Br. L. G. Leonard presented the following Report on Domestic Missions, which, after some remarks from several brethren, was accepted and adopted.

Your committee on Domestic Missions would submit the following Report:

In reviewing what has been accomplished in this department the past year, they find much cause for gratitude, and the strongest motives for increasing zeal and faithfulness.

The sphere of Domestic Missionary labor is indeed comparatively humble, but it is believed that the paramount importance of these labors is established, and confirmed by every year's experience. Both sound policy and Christian love forbid that our feeble churches should be left to languish; or that the destitute but promising places in our commonwealth should be overlooked.

The results of the past year show further the wisdom of connecting the agency of the State with direct missionary service. Thus feeble churches and new interests may be visited, counselled, and encouraged, and so far from exhausting the funds of the treasury by this process, we may confidently anticipate an increase of means to aid the needy in sustaining their own pastors. In view of these facts and considerations, we beg leave to offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That we owe it to the cause of Christ to do more for Domestic Missions than we have ever done.

Resolved, That the Board be instructed to employ two missionaries the ensuing year to labor within the boundaries of this State.

Br. A. Parker presented a resolution with reference to the present necessities and critical condition of Norwalk church, which was referred to a special committee, to be reported on to-morrow—Brn. Latham, Denison, Geo. Read, Griswold, Rogers, and Wickham, that committee.

Br. D. Ives on the Home Missions presented the following Report, which, after remarks from Br. J. Peck and others, was accepted.

The committee to whom was referred the subject of Home Missions, having had the same under consideration, would report—

That in their opinion the Am. Bap. Home Mission Society, from the work which it is accomplishing, and the objects which it contemplates, is justly ranked with the noblest and most important benevolent institutions of the age, and has a strong claim on the sympathies, prayers, and contributions of every American Baptist. They are led to this conviction from the extent of the field now occupied by this Society—embracing as it does all the States of the Union, with Texas on the South-west, the British provinces on the North, and a territory extending to the Pacific on the West; from the present destitution of vast portions of this extended field; from the rapid increase of the population of the Western Valley, and the regions beyond, by foreign immigration; the character of that population, and the influence which it is destined to exert upon the destinies of the church and nation; from the important influence which the religious and political institutions of this country are exerting, and are destined to exert on the rest of the world; and from the intricate relation which the progress and triumphs of the gospel at home sustain to the success of missions abroad.

Your committee, therefore, would recommend that the churches connected with this Convention, give to this Society, in its present emergency, their hearty co-operation and efficient support.

The business of the Convention being suspended a few moments, Br. H. R. Knapp presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, God in his holy providence has removed from among us, by sudden death, our much esteemed and beloved brother, W. G. MILLER, late pastor of the Essex church:

Resolved, That we feel admonished by this event, of the uncertainty of life, and of the importance of increased diligence in our ministerial labors.

Resolved, That we tender our affectionate christian sympathy to the much bereaved family and church of our departed brother.

The following was also offered by Br. A. D. Watrous:

Whereas, God in his providence has removed from the church militant to the church triumphant, our brother G. L. RUSSELL,

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the widow and friends, in this afflictive providence.

The above having been adopted, the Convention were led in prayer by Br. Francis Darrow.

Br. J. J. Woolsey on the Bible cause, presented the following Report, which, after some most interesting remarks from several brethren, was accepted.

Your committee are increasingly penetrated with the conviction that the impartial principle distinctively characteristic of the Am. & For. Bible Society challenges the most unhesitating and liberal patronage of the friends of Zion. To give the Bible to the world translated, not in conformity to the English version, or to any other mere human production, but out of the Hebrew and Greek, according to the just import of those genuine divine originals, is a work second to no other in which the church of God may engage.

The more intensely important does it become of sustaining this principle, since various forms of error are seeking to justify themselves at the expense of this great fundamental truth. It would seem that this should be the last principle controverted among evangelical christians of the nineteenth century. Yet, painful as is the fact, out of the force of prejudice, or of tenacity for long-cherished forms of error, we are called upon to vindicate a principle resplendent as the sun at noon-day.

Upon you, friends of the Saviour and of bleeding humanity—members of the Am. & For. Bible Society, does it depend, under God, for this discriminating and most important truth to become prevalent in the earth. Your committee know of no object claiming your attention, of such surpassing importance. If accuracy and utility in sentiment may inspire confidence, and enlist the energies of the saints, where shall we look for one of deeper interest and more enduring grandeur, than that here presented. Your committee are cheered by the fact that at the hand of this Society millions of perishing heathen are receiving pure copies of the Word of Life. Some of these shall be stars in the firmament of glory, when we shall with them bow in the kingdom of heaven. And your committee are happy in knowing that the principle of translating the Bible here commended is dear to the members of this Convention; and are also glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of cordially inviting them to an enlarged co-operation with the Am. & For. Bible Society.

Brn. P. Brockett, R. C. Mills, and Wm. Reid were appointed to designate the place of meeting, and the preacher for next year. Adjourned until 7 o'clock in the evening. Prayer by Br. N. E. Shailer.

Wednesday Evening, 7 o'clock.

Convention was called to order by the President, and an hour having been spent in devotional exercises, the committee on Foreign Missions, through the chairman, Br. A. G. Palmer, presented the following Report, which, after remarks from Brn. Ives, Raymond and J. M. Peck, was accepted.

Your committee on Foreign Missions would beg leave to report.

That in considering the subject assigned them, they can not but regard the present as a crisis in the work of missions, of unprecedented interest and importance. Year after year the field of labor has been gradually enlarging. But recently God in his providence has thrown open to us the world, and in language which can not be misunderstood, is saying to us, *"Go up and possess the land. Thrust in the sickle and reap down the earth, for the harvest thereof is fully ripe."* Whether we turn to the East or to the West, to the North or to the South, the fields are emphatically white and ready to harvest.

But while the promises and providences of God unite to cheer our hearts, and to strengthen our faith, the painful fact can not be concealed that the missionary spirit in its actual availability, so far from increasing and abounding in many of our churches, is found to be languishing. There is evidently wanting amongst us that living sympathy, that enthusiasm of feeling, that entire consecration to Christ, and that spontaneous overflowing liberality to which the missionary cause can alone safely look for permanent support. "Lord, increase our faith," should be our prayer as we look out upon the world, and mark our vast responsibilities, compared with our most enlarged plans of operation. For the entire world we have but seventeen missions, and one hundred and nine missionaries, of whom only forty-two are preachers of the gospel.

But limited as have been our efforts, the blessing of God upon the labors of our missionaries has been most abundant. Two thousand five hundred and ninety-eight baptisms have been reported during the past year, and at present we have more than five thousand members in our foreign churches; and never were the indications of success more bright, or encouraging. But in the midst of all this, it is painful to reflect that our missionaries, worn with excessive labor, and responsibility, are fainting and dying, and that our Board with an exhausted treasury so far from being able to follow the openings of Providence in the establishment of new stations, are absolutely unable to meet the pressing and urgent demands of those already established. We would not, however, be unmindful of, nor unthankful for, what has been done; still with this conceded, we can not but fear lest the special providences of God in opening to us, as a denomination, enlarged and promising fields of labor, should not find in us a spirit of corresponding benevolence and enterprise.

Your committee would therefore recommend the adoption of the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The annual expenses of our missionary operations have exceeded the contributions of the churches about ten thousand dollars, involving the treasury in a debt of forty thousand dollars, to be liquidated only by special and extraordinary effort: And whereas, the organization of a Southern Convention will proportionately lessen the receipts of the treasury, rendering it impossible to sustain the existing stations, much less to meet the repeated calls for more missionaries, without a large and constant increase of contributions to the treasury; therefore,

Resolved, That this Convention most affectionately and earnestly urge upon all the churches and friends of missions in the State to increase their contributions at least thirty per cent. above their customary liberality.

Resolved, That this Convention sympathize with the Acting Board in this crisis of our missionary affairs and tender our hearty and fraternal co-operation.

A collection being taken, adjourned to meet to-morrow at the call of the President.

Thursday, 11 o'clock, A. M.

Convention assembled at the call of the President. Prayer by Br. H. R. Knapp.

Committee on the resolution respecting the necessities and condition of the Norwalk church, through Br. D. Latham, reported.

That, in the opinion of your committee, it is inexpedient for the Convention, as such, to entertain the question respecting the debt of the Norwalk church; yet, as brethren deeply sympathizing with them, we recommend that they make an effort to obtain subscriptions equal to the claims against the house.

Report accepted.

Committee to designate the place of meeting next year, reported.

That, as no church has requested the Convention to meet with them, therefore, they refer that subject to the Convention. Reported, also, that they nominate Br. J. J. Woolsey as the preacher. Report accepted, and the nomination confirmed.

Br. R. R. Raymond having been excused from acting as Secretary, Convention resolved to proceed to the choice of a Secretary for the ensuing year.

Br. E. Savage was elected.

Br. N. Wildman, committee from the Sunday School and Publication Society, reported as follows:

Resolved, That this Society be merged into the State Convention, and that its papers and records be transferred to their Secretary.

Resolved, That the funds now in the treasury, after paying incidental expenses, be paid to the Agent of the Parent Society, subject to be drawn back in books for the benefit of Sunday Schools in this State.

Voted, That the request of the Sunday School and Publication Society, embodied in the above resolutions, be complied with.

Voted, That, to Article 5th of the Rules for Business, after the words "Foreign Missions" be added, "And the forenoon of Thursday, until 11 o'clock, if necessary, shall be allotted to the consideration of the Sunday School and Publication cause;" and that the 7th Article be numbered 6th.

Br. C. Willet presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the churches and benevolent societies represented in this body be required to send with their delegates a certified record of their appointment, and also, that they be requested to send a full account of all the monies collected and distributed by them for benevolent objects during the year, together with full statistics of their Sunday Schools.

Br. R. C. Mills presented the following amendment to the constitution:

That, in Article 3d, after the words "Objects of this body," insert "The fact of whose appointment is certified by written credentials." Amendment adopted.

Voted, That the Convention suspend business a few moments for the Sunday School and Publication Society to have a session.

Resumed business, and adjourned to meet at half past 1 o'clock P. M.—Prayer by Br. L. G. Leonard.

Thursday, half past 1 o'clock, P. M.

Convention assembled. Prayer by Br. D. B. Cheney. Appointed as delegates to the several societies holding their annual meetings at Brooklyn, N. Y. next April, Brn. D. Ives, M. G. Clarke, J. S. Swan, D. Denison, A. Parker, A. G. Palmer, L. Muzzy, L. G. Leonard, B. Cook, R. R. Raymond, E. Cushman, and C. Willet.

Resolved, That the churches in this State be requested to act in concert during the ensuing conventional year, according to the following plan, viz: To each quarter of the year let one of the following objects be assigned, when its claims shall be presented, and a collection be taken to forward its operations.

1st quarter, (July, August and September,) Home and Domestic Missions.

2d quarter, (October, November and December,) Ministerial Education.

3d quarter, (January, February and March,) Bible Cause.

4th do. (April, May and June,) Foreign Missions.

Voted, That any member of this Convention who may be present at the session of any corresponding body, be authorized to act as our representative.

Voted, That Br. E. Savage and R. R. Raymond superintend the printing and distribution of the Minutes; also, that 500 copies of the Minutes be printed; and that three copies of the Minutes be sent to each church in the Convention.

On the invitation of Br. R. R. Raymond, pastor of the South Baptist Church in Hartford, to meet with them next year, the Convention resolved, That we accept the invitation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the First and Second Baptist churches in New London, and other friends, for their hospitalities and respectful attention to the members of the Convention during its present session.

After some brief, but deeply interesting remarks by our aged brother John Peck, and an affecting address and prayer by the President, the Convention closed one of the most harmonious, profitable, and highly devotional sessions it has ever held, by adjourning to meet with the South Baptist Church in Hartford, on the Tuesday preceding the second Wednesday in June, 1846, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JABEZ S. SWAN, President.

EDWARD SAVAGE, Secretary.

REPOSING IN HOPE

The tranquility of a mind reposing in the dearest hopes of a better world, is an enjoyment that cannot be purchased at too dear a rate. It is not easy sufficiently to value the peaceful close of a busy life, looking beyond the grave; the mist of doubt and perplexities dissipated in the meridian splendor of the gospel truth; the storms of life softening into silence; the delirium of pleasure and the dreams of dissipation fled, and the freed mind resigned to the dictates of reason; and the wounds of conscience cured by the balm of eternal love; the heart, lacerated by the loss of those once so dear to us, patiently waiting in full expectation of reunion never more to be broken; every angry passion hushed into peace; the evils of life sunk into resignation to the divine will; the fervent desire of the renovating heart approaching to the verge of never ending enjoyments, and the whole soul reposing on the bosom of a Saviour's love.

The Lord has reason for beyond our ken, for opening a wide door while he stops the mouth of a useful preacher. John Bunyan would not have done half the good he did, if he had remained preaching in Bedford instead of being shut up in Bedford prison.

For the Christian Secretary.

HUMAN NATURE.

BY ALFRED HART.

Man is a paradox! To-day he walks forth in pomp and pride and circumstance, with intellect unclouded—with energies in their full tone of vigorous exercise, and the proud consciousness resting upon him that he is one of the lords of creation. To-morrow we behold him enervated by disease; we see the proud man of yesterday, stretched upon the bed of languishing, moaning in his utter helplessness, with all his faculties, physical and intellectual, palsied or prostrated, with none so poor to do him reverence. What is man? An intelligent emanation from the throne of the Eternal, possessing in an imperfect state, the attributes of God. With powers for searching into the great arcana of nature, and drawing from thence the means of unlimited earthly profit and pleasure. At one moment we view him exercising the most circumspect deliberation; the next, swayed by the irresistible impulse of heated and blinding passion. Now exhibiting a more than Spartan courage,—now cringing with the servility of a Numidian slave, with an independent will, yet basely truckling to the opinions of others. Such is the capriciousness, such the contrast in the varied elements of man's nature. Kind and generous sympathies, co-existent with the most savage and ferocious cruelty. Poor man! poor man! who possesses the power within himself of enjoying a high degree of happiness and yet remaining in most pitiable misery; of rendering others happy, and yet thyself a burden to society. Now we behold him in pursuit of high and lofty attainments, his eye lighted up with a noble fire, as he seeks for knowledge in nature, in the sciences and in the arts. And now the reverse of the picture shows him in his degradation, crime and pollution, grovelling in the excesses of unholiness, and the most debasing propensities of animal nature. Thus as we watch the growth of the man, as we note the germ and mark the expansion of his intellect, in itself so mighty, so grand, we behold what he is and are led to reflect on what he might become. Are we then, let me ask, in view of these facts, the slaves of circumstance above our control? Some are, I grant; but it behooves us all to examine our powers; the truly great mind will rise superior to the adverse circumstances and calamities of this life, though they gather round him like a pall. Do you ask how he will do this? I answer, by studying himself—human nature—man's own legitimate and proper study. From the inexhaustible resources of his mind's wealth he will not merely secure happiness to himself, but he will impart a large portion to others. No matter where he may be placed; whether in the solitude of country life or in the "mart of the thronged city." By the quiet fireside, or in the gay circle, where he is the "ob-served of all observers;" the influence of the man who thinks and acts for himself will be felt and acknowledged. It is magical. It extends itself into the various ramifications of society. Nothing but rigid self study can make us fully acquainted with the thousand springs of human action; self study, can alone prepare the mind for contemplation of what should consist man's chief study—Religion. Can we be supposed capable of forming a correct opinion of this science of eternal life, while we are ignorant of the motives of action which govern man in his intercourse with his fellow men? Exercise a stern control over the passions, if you would enjoy serenity of soul. Seek to elevate the tone of society in charity, in friendship, and in truth. Strive to alleviate human sufferings and cheer the desponding, and you shall secure for yourself love and esteem while living, and a posthumous fame, more glorious far, than his who hath conquered empires.

Let Excess be your motto, never forgetting your accountability to God, and if while a pilgrim, surrounded by shadows, clouds, and darkness, thou hast kept thy heart diligently, the sun of thy life shall set in a flood of golden light, which shall shed its bright beams on the pathway of those who may follow in thy footsteps.

HOW TO BE HOLY.

"There is no holiness, if thou, Lord, withdraw thy presence; no wisdom profiteth if thy Spirit cease to direct; no strength availeth without thy protection; no watchfulness effectual, when thy holy vigilance is not our guard. No sooner are we left to ourselves, than waves of corruption wash upon us, and we sink; but if thou teach forth thy omnipotent hand, we walk upon the sea. In our own nature we are unsettled as the sand upon the mountains; but in thee we have the stability of the throne of heaven; we are cold and insensible as darkness and death; but are kindled into light and life by the fire of thy love."

OPINION AND PRACTICE.—A talking lady of that sect that honestly avow their Arminian sentiments, was one evening engaged in a dispute with a gentleman of the opposite opinion, and argued so long and violently, in defence of the creature's being first in the matter of conversion to God, that to her surprise she perceived it was one o'clock in the morning. She started, and said, "Well, I had not thought it was so late; I see I cannot work upon you, and I am sure that all you can say will not convince me; so good night." "Yes," said the gentleman, "it is time to rest." I suppose however, that when you retire, you think to spend a few minutes in prayer." "Doubtless, sir, I do." "Please, then, madam, to tell God what you have just told me." "What is that, sir?" "Why madam that you began with Him before He began with you." "No I will not," said she. "I knew you would not," replied the gentleman, "and I therefore reserved this argument to the last; for I never found any person of your opinion that could address God in consistency with the language which you held out so confidently to your fellow mortals." She was evidently hurt by this simple confutation; went away without answering a word, and never spoke to him afterwards.

Poetry.

BRIDGE OF SIGNS.

BY THE LATE THOMAS HOOD.

One more unfortunate,
Weary of breath,
Reshly importunate,
Gone to her death!

Take her up tenderly,
Lift her with care;
Fashioned so slenderly,
Young, and so fair!

Look at her garments
Clinging like cements,
Whirl the wave constantly
Drips from her clothing;
Take her up instantly,
Loving, not loathing.

Touch her not scornfully;
Think of her mournfully,
Gently, and humanly;
Not of the stains of her,
All that remains of her,
Now, is pure womanly.

Make no deep scrutiny
Into her mutiny,
Rash and undutiful;
Peel all dishonest,
Death has left on her
Only the beautiful.

Still, for all slips of hers—
One of Eve's family—
Wipe those poor lips of hers,
Oozing so clammy.

Loop up her tresses,
Escaped from the comb—
Her fair Auburn tresses;
Whirl wonderment guesses,
Where was her home!

Who was her father?
Who was her mother?
Had she a sister?
Had she a brother?
Or, was there a dearer one
Still, and a nearer one
Yet, than all other?

Alas, for the rarity
Of Christian charity
Under the sun!
O, it was pitiful,
Near a whole city full
Home she had none.

Sisterly, brotherly,
Fatherly, motherly
Feelings had changed to
Love, by harsh evidence,
Throne from its eminence;

Miscellaneous.

REASONS WHY I AM A BAPTIST.

1. Because I love God, who made me such as well as having made John, the Baptizer, the first Baptist.

2. Because I choose to obey that influence which most, if not all Christians feel, when babes in Christ. To whom Christ says, that is revealed which is hid from the eyes of the wise and prudent, who are always ready for excuse from duty.

3. Because I love to follow Christ in "fulfilling all righteousness," or ratifying every ordinance. I think too much of his ordinances to trifle with them any longer; especially the ordinance of Baptism, in which the three persons of the Holy Trinity are peculiarly mentioned and interested.

4. Because the glorious doctrine of Christian Baptism is not after the tradition of men; it is not taught by the wisdom of men; but it is that which the Holy Ghost teacheth. It is the doctrine of the Bible.

5. Because the Baptists alone follow the teachings of the Holy Spirit respecting Baptism. The Bible which He has given to men, as their rule of faith and practice, is perfectly silent on any other mode or subjects than such as the Baptists regard in the ordinance of Baptism.

6. Because it is only on the principle of being a Baptist, that I can consistently put the Bible into the hands of the common people, to read and learn for themselves their whole duty, which is "to fear God and keep his commandments." It is a source of heavenly joy to the soul of the Christian, that he can open the Bible and there learn that Christ, his Saviour, has plainly commanded believer's baptism, and that only, that those who are capable of learning their Master's will and of believing on his name are the only subjects of Baptism; and that no other mode is taught in that sacred volume, but the immersion of the whole person in water.

7. Because it is only on the same principle (of being a Baptist) that I can successfully condemn Popery, in all her superstitions, human traditions and crimes; among which are, the celibacy of the clergy, and the withholding of the word of life from the humble, or the illiterate, who are commanded to "search the Scriptures," to learn of Christ and his salvation.

8. Because, if the Bible teach no other Baptism than is observed by the Baptists, and if I do not receive or practice that Baptism, I should live and die guilty of neglecting an important ordinance of the Gospel dispensation.

9. Because, by being a Baptist, I have an abiding testimony of the Holy Spirit in my soul, that I have done, at least in this matter, as he commanded me to do; so that I enjoy a consolation of which others may be continually depriving themselves.

10. Because, in the last judgment, when I come to be judged according to the New Testament Scriptures, by which, in respect to Baptism, I have lived in all good conscience—not a conscience moulded to suit my ease, convenience or prejudices—I shall be justified by Him who said, "I will love him that keep my commandments."

What signifies, then, the tongue of calumny, or the sneer, or the shyness of former friends, so long as Christ in judgment will own us as his "good and faithful servants." Every act of the present life should be performed in view of the trying scenes of that hour which will determine the eternal destinies of all men.

O my soul, be thou faithful unto death, through the grace which is in Christ Jesus, and "fear not what man can do unto thee!"

VERITAS.

PRAYER.—It is the Holy Spirit alone who can teach you how to pray, and what to pray for, give

to your sluggish affections and desires, wings of faith to mount up heavenward, and fix your wandering thoughts on the majesty and love of the Being whom you are going to address, the magnitude and preciousness of the blessings, for which you are about to supplicate and the glory and grace of the channel, through which you have an humble confidence of acceptance, both for yourself, and your supplications, even the divine Saviour and Intercessor, whom the father always delighteth to hear. If you always engaged in devotional exercises, in such a frame of mind, thus earnestly desirous of heart communion with God, and thus implicitly trusting for power to lift up your heart on high, and pour out prayer into your Father's ear, what heaven forestay happiness would you enjoy, in devout intercourse with God; what a channel of richest blessings would prayer become.

PREACHERS OF THE OLDEN TIMES.

Almost every one of our most eminent preachers has been distinguished by his manner. This was especially the case with those who lived in the early dawn and growing fulness of the Reformation. That is, manner was most conspicuous when it was more wanted. The crowds that flocked round Paul's Cross, to listen to the invectives of Latimer or Jewell, presented many features of intimate resemblance to the masses who thronged the moveable pulpit of Whitefield, in Moorfields. The same ignorance, the same brutality, the same wonder might have been traced in both. In producing to these multitudes—often the rabble of license and crime—the majestic truths of religion, it is obvious that the mode of presentation would deeply influence the reception. In this way Andrews, the learned and good, was incomparable. Colet, the Dean of St. Paul's in 1505, was equally gifted. The illustrious Sir Thomas Moore thought it not beneath his dignity to praise even the language of his face. Of Donne, also Dean of St. Paul's in the reign of James I., an exquisite sketch is given by Walton; "a preacher in earnest, weeping sometimes for his auditory, sometimes with them; always preaching to himself, like an angel from a cloud, but in none; carrying some, as St. Paul was, to heaven in holy raptures, and enticing others by a sacred art and courtship to amend their lives; and all this with a most particular grace and an inexpressible addition of loveliness." One of his hearers expressed the picturesque exhortation of his manner most forcibly by saying, that the bystander might take notes from his look and hand. Nor let it be supposed that the mingled masses at St. Paul's Cross, or the fiercer rabble in Moorfields, are alone touched by this visible rhetoric. Look at the temple, when Hooker was the master, and Travers the afternoon lecturer. It was within those magnificent walls that the author of the "Pulley" preached some of the noblest theological prose in the English language. Of his manner, we have the account of a contemporary. He spoke with a grave zeal and an humble voice, keeping his eye always fixed on one place to prevent his imagination from wandering, "inasmuch," says Walton, "that he seemed to study as he spoke." His opponent, Travers, on the contrary, possessed the gifts which Hooker wanted; and it was not, perhaps, altogether because they had to adopt the popular phrase, Rome in the morning, and Geneva in the afternoon, that the naves of the Temple Church were crowded when Travers ascended the pulpit; something was owing to that preference, felt insensibly by all, of the glowing utterance of our thoughts and feelings, before the calm and stately enumerations of argument or of doctrine.—*Frazer's Mag.*

EVIL COMPANIONS.

Society is the atmosphere of souls; and we necessarily imbibe from it something which is either infectious or salubrious. The society of virtuous persons is enjoyed beyond their company, while vice carries a sting into solitude. The society of the company you keep, is both the indication of your character, and the former of it. In company, when the pores of the mind are opened, there requires more caution than usual, because the mind is passive. Either vicious company will please you or it will not; if it does not please you, the end of going will be defeated. In such society you will feel your reverence for the dictates of conscience wear off, and that name at which angels bow and devils tremble, you will hear contemned and abused. The Bible will supply materials for unmeaning jests or impious buffoonery; the consequence of this will be a practical deviation from virtue, the principles will become snapped, and the fences of conscience broken down; and when debauchery has corrupted the character, a total inversion will take place, they will glory in their shame.—*Robert Hall.*

THE MORAVIAN VICTORY.

"During the rebellion in Ireland, in 1793, the rebels had long meditated an attack on the Moravian settlement at Grace-hill, Wexford county. At length they put their threat in execution, and a large body of them marched to the town. When they arrived there they saw no one in the streets nor in their houses. The brethren had long expected this attack, but true to their Christian profession, they would not have recourse to arms for their defence, but assembled in their chapel, and in solemn prayer besought Him in whom they trusted to be their shield in the great hour of danger. The ruffian band, hitherto breathing nothing but destruction and slaughter, were struck with astonishment at this novel sight; where they expected an armed hand, they saw it clasped in prayer. Where they expected weapon to weapon, and the body armed for the fight, they saw the bended knee and humbled head before the altar of the Prince of peace. They heard the prayer for protection—they heard the intended victims asking mercy for their murderers—they heard the song of praise, and the hymn of confidence in the sure promise of the Lord." They beheld in silence this little band of Christians—they felt unable to raise their hands against them, and after lingering in the streets, which they filled, for a night and a day, with one consent they turned and marched away from the place without having injured an individual, or purloined a single loaf of bread. In consequence of this single mark of protection from Heaven, the inhabitants of the neighboring village brought their goods and asked for shelter in the Grace-hill, which they called the city of Refuge."

THE LAST MOMENTS OF RICHTER.

Noon had by this time arrived. Richter, thinking it was night, said—"It is time to go to rest!" and wished to retire. He was wheeled into his sleeping apartment, and all was arranged as if for repose; a small table near his bed, with a glass of water, and his two watches; a common one and a repeater. His wife now brought him a wreath of flowers that a lady had sent him, for every one wished to add some charm to his last days. As he touched them carefully, for he could neither see nor smell them, he seemed to rejoice in the images of the flowers in his mind, for he said repeatedly to Caroline—"My beautiful flowers, my lovely flowers!"

Although his friends sat round his bed, as he imagined it was night, they conversed no longer; he arranged his arms as if preparing for repose, which was to him the repose of death, and soon sunk into tranquil sleep.

Deep silence pervaded the apartment. Caroline sat at the head of the bed, with her eyes immovably fixed on the face of her beloved husband. Otto had retired and the nephew sat with Plato's Phædon in his hand open at the death of Socrates. At that moment a tall and beautiful form entered the chamber; and at the foot of the bed, with his hands raised to heaven, and deeply moved, he repeated aloud the prayer of his Mosaic faith. It was Emanuel and next to Otto the most beloved of Richter's friends.

About six o'clock the physician entered. Richter yet appeared to sleep; his features became every moment holier, his brow more heavenly, but it was cold as marble to the touch; and as the tears of his wife fell upon it, he remained immovable. At length his respirations became less regular, but his features always calm, more heavenly. A slight convulsion passed over the face; the physician cried out—"That is death," and all was quiet. The spirit had departed!

All sank, praying, upon their knees. This moment, that raised them up above the earth with the departing spirit, admitted of no tears!

PRAY FOR YOUR MINISTERS.—A correspondent of the Morning Star gives four reasons why you should pray for your minister.

1st. Because he has the same conflicts, temptations and infirmities, that you and other Christians have.

2. He has those which are peculiar, and grow out of the nature of his office, for Satan directs his fiery darts to the leaders of the army of God.

3. He is engaged in a great and responsible work. The greatest that mortal man can be engaged in.

4. His success will generally be in proportion to the prayers you offer for him. O, then, if you wish for your minister to preach with power, and you to hear well, pray with all your heart.

Public Acts.

PASSED MAY SESSION, 1845.

No. 34.

An Act relating to Gaols and Workhouses.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the county commissioners in any county in this State, shall have power to employ some suitable person to act as Chaplain or religious instructor in the Gaols and Workhouses belonging to their respective counties; and shall also have power to prescribe the duties said Chaplain shall perform, and the amount of compensation he shall receive, and shall pay said compensation out of the net earnings of said Gaols and Workhouses, and not otherwise.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 7, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 35.

An Act in alteration of an Act concerning Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That payment of all notes and drafts negotiated by the laws of the state, and becoming payable on the fourth day of July, or on Christmas day in any year, shall be deemed to become due on the secular day next preceding and in case of dishonor thereof, notice of non-payment may be given in the same manner as if such note or draft fell due on the day of such demand, and the rights and liabilities of all the parties concerned shall be the same as in other cases of bills and drafts legally proceeded with. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to vary the rights or liabilities of the parties to any promissory Note or Bill of Exchange heretofore executed.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 36.

An Act to confirm Deeds.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all Deeds and other conveyances of real estate heretofore executed, without this state, and in all respects perfectly according to law, except in so far as they may be defective in form, shall be confirmed and declared to be valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as fully as if duly executed: Provided, that this Act shall not affect any suit now pending.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 4, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 37.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act prescribing the place for Assessing Corporations."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the acts prescribing the place for Assessing Corporations, passed in 1825 and 1828, shall be extended so as to include all merchants or traders, whether by copartnership, agency or otherwise, as now prescribed by said acts; any law to the contrary notwithstanding. Provided, that no personal property shall be set in the list to any such merchant or trader in more than one town.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 38.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act for the Growing of Oysters."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That it shall be lawful for any person or persons, being inhabitants of this state, to lay down or plant in any of the navigable waters of this state, and by and with the consent of a committee to be appointed for that purpose by the town in which the same shall lie, to mark, to stake out and enclose the ground upon which said oysters shall have been laid down or planted, by stakes at suitable distances of such length as to be at least two feet above high water mark; and thereupon, such person or persons shall hold, possess, and enjoy the

same, and shall have the exclusive right and privilege of taking up and disposing of such oysters. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect or impair the rights of any owner or proprietor of any meadow or other lands where there may be salt water creeks or inlets, or which may be opposite or contiguous to such navigable waters.

Provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to interfere with the rights of individuals, or the by-laws of any city, town or borough now existing.

Sec. 2. That if any person shall enter on any such enclosure without the consent of the owner or owners of such oysters, and injure the same, or commit any trespass thereon, he, she or they so trespassing, shall be liable to the party injured for all damages, to be recovered in an action of trespass. And if any person or persons shall gather or take away any oysters upon or from any such enclosure, without permission first had and obtained from the owner thereof, he, she or they shall be liable to the same forfeitures, and subject to the same punishment, as is directed and provided in the third section of the act to which this addition.

Sec. 3. Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize any person to appropriate to his own use, or to mark, stake out and enclose any natural oyster bed, or in anywise to impair the common rights of citizens to any natural oyster bed, or to infringe the free navigation of the waters aforesaid.

Sec. 4. No person shall be permitted to take, gather or collect any oysters in any of the navigable waters of this state, in any season of the year, in the night time, (except the owner thereof,) between the setting of the sun and the rising of the same, on penalty, for every such offence, of not less than seven and not more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county gaol or work-house not exceeding thirty days, at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 39.

An Act in addition to and in alteration of an Act concerning Common Schools.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the Commissioners of the School Fund shall be ex officio Superintendents of Common Schools, and that it shall be his duty in that capacity, to exercise a general supervision over the Common Schools of the State, to collect information from school visitors in the manner hereinafter to be mentioned, and from other sources, and to prepare and submit an annual report to the General Assembly, containing a statement of the condition of the Common Schools of the state, plans and suggestions for the improvement and better organization of the Common School system; and all such matters relating to his office, and to the interest of education, as he shall deem it expedient to communicate.

Sec. 2. In all cases of forfeiture of public money under the thirty-first and thirty-second sections of the Act to which this is an addition, application shall be made to the Superintendent of Common Schools who shall examine the facts of each case, and according to its equity, decide on the right of the applicants to receive the money so forfeited, and the same shall be paid as if no forfeiture had occurred, on his certificate to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, in approval of such payment.

Sec. 3. The visitors of each school society, shall, immediately after their appointment, meet and choose one or more of their number to be the acting school visitor or visitors of the society, for the year ensuing.

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the acting school visitor or visitors of every school society, to visit every common school in said society, in company with one or more of the visitors, or of the district committee, if such attendance can be obtained; and such visits shall be made twice at least, during each season for schooling, in conformity with the provisions of the Act to which this is an addition. It shall be his or their duty (unless otherwise directed by the visitors) to spend at least half a day in each school visit. It shall also be his duty to make a full report of the condition of the Common Schools of said society, and of all important facts concerning the same, to the Superintendent of Common Schools, before the expiration of the year for which he is appointed, and in answer to writing all inquiries that may be propounded to him on the subject of common Schools by said Superintendent. He or they shall also prepare an abstract of such report to be read at the annual meeting of said society, or (if the visitors shall so direct,) at the annual meeting of the town in which said society is situated.

Sec. 5. The acting school visitor or visitors of any school society shall receive for the time actually spent in the performance of the duties prescribed in this act, the sum of one dollar each per day, to be paid out of the treasury of the town in which the school houses of the school visited by him or them are situated; such payment to be made from the income of the town deposit fund, or in such manner as the town shall direct. Provided, that he or they shall have made his or their annual report in the manner prescribed in the preceding sections, and provided further, that his or their account shall be approved by the visitors of the society.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 40.

An Act repealing part of an Act entitled "An Act in addition to and in alteration of sundry Acts relating to Banks," passed May session, 1842.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That so much of the Act aforesaid as provides that the Bank Commissioners shall visit and examine the affairs of the Housatonic Railroad Company—and so much said Act as provides that said Company shall pay any portion of the charges and expenses of said Bank Commissioners, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

WILLIAM W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 4, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 41.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person shall be charged upon the complaint of an informing officer, with a crime, recognizable only by the County or Superior Court, and the justice of the peace before whom such complaint shall be returned, shall not find sufficient cause to bind over the person so charged for trial, such justice shall transmit copies of such complaint and of the proceedings thereon, with the particulars of the costs therein, to the Superior Court or to the County Court next to be held within and for the county where such proceedings shall have been had; and the costs of such proceedings shall be paid by either of said courts, and shall be paid out of the state treasury in the same manner as though the person so charged had been bound over for trial.

Sec. 2. The provisions of this act shall extend to all cases which may have been heard and decided within one year next preceding the passage of this act.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 42.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That whenever any person charged with any criminal offense by law bailable, shall have been arrested and held for trial before any justice of the peace, and it shall be found necessary to adjourn such trial to some future time, such justice shall take good and sufficient bail, if offered, for the appearance of the person so charged at the time of such adjournment, and in case such justice shall have final jurisdiction of said case, the bond of recognizance so taken shall be payable to the treasurer of the town where the offense shall be charged to have been committed, otherwise to the county treasurer or the State Treasurer, as the nature of the offense shall require.

Sec. 2. Whenever any person prosecuted for any criminal offense shall have been committed to jail, upon his failure to give bonds to appear and answer to the charges before the court having taken cognizance thereof, such bonds of recognizance may be taken before the clerk of such court or either of the county commissioners for

the county where such prosecution shall be pending; and thereupon, security having been so given, such person so committed shall be discharged from said imprisonment, and the bond of recognizance so taken shall be binding and obligatory upon the parties thereto, in the same manner as if taken before a judge of said court, as now by law provided.

Sec. 3. In all cases where a justice of the peace shall bind over for trial before the Superior or County Court, any person charged with any criminal offense, such justice of the peace shall, within ten days thereafter, transmit to the clerk of such court, a copy of the state for the county in which such prosecution shall have been had, upon the same the names of all persons who shall have testified on the trial of such case, with their places of residence, so far as known to him; designating therein the witnesses offered on behalf of the prosecution and those for the defense.

Sec. 4. Whenever an appeal shall be taken to the County Court from the judgment of a justice of the peace convicting the appellant of any criminal offense, such justice of the peace shall transmit to the clerk of said court, a copy of the state for the county where such prosecution shall have been had, copies of the files and witnesses, within the time and in the manner provided by the third section of this Act.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 7, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 43.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That every person who shall keep a house of ill fame, resorted to for the purpose of prostitution, or lewdness, or who shall reside in or frequent such house for the purposes aforesaid, shall be punished by imprisonment in a common gaol, for a term not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by such fine and imprisonment both, at the discretion of the court before which such conviction shall be had.

Sec. 2. Whenever the lessee of any dwelling house shall be convicted of the offence of keeping such house of ill fame as aforesaid, the lease or contract for letting such house, shall, at the option of the lessor, become void; and such lessor shall thereupon have the like remedy to recover the possession of such house as is provided against a tenant defaulting over after the expiration of his term.

Sec. 3. When any person prosecuted under the eighty-fifth section of the act to which this is an addition, shall be required and ordered to procure sureties of the peace and good behavior, such person shall pay the costs of prosecution; and on failure so to do, shall be imprisoned in the work-house, in the town where such prosecution shall have been had, or in the county gaol, at the discretion of the court having cognizance thereof, until such costs shall be paid and satisfied.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

REUBEN BOOTH.

President of the Senate.

Approved, June 10, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 44.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Crimes and Punishments."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That any person or persons who shall wilfully and maliciously cut, sever or take away from the garden or yard of another, any shrub, fruit or vegetable production, growing or standing on said premises, shall be punished by fine not exceeding seven dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or by such fine and imprisonment both at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved June 13, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 45.

An Act in addition to an Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That every person who shall in the night season steal any turkeys, geese, ducks, hens or other poultry, and shall thereof be duly convicted, shall suffer imprisonment in a common gaol for a term not exceeding six months, or shall pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by such fine and imprisonment both at the discretion of the court having cognizance of the offence.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 46.

An Act in alteration of an Act concerning Crimes and Punishments.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That if any person shall, directly or indirectly, or by an agent, or on the account of any other person or persons, bet or wager on any election, and shall be thereof duly convicted, such person shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, nor less than twenty dollars.

Sec. 2. If any person shall be a stakeholder of any sum of money, or of any other thing betted, staked or wagered upon any election, as in the preceding section mentioned, such person so offending, being thereof duly convicted, shall forfeit and pay a fine of not less than twenty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 14, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 47.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Towns."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That the several towns in this State shall be, and they hereby are authorized, at any town meeting duly warned for that purpose, to pass votes, by (within the limits now by law provided) determining both the number and prescribing the mode in which the officers of such town shall be voted for at subsequent meetings of the same; and no alteration of such votes, when so adopted, shall take effect until after the adjournment of the meeting at which such alteration shall have been made.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 1, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

No. 48.

An Act in addition to an Act entitled "An Act concerning Towns."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened, That all townships of towns heretofore appointed shall respectively give bonds with surety to the satisfaction of the selectmen of the town, for the faithful discharge of the duties of their office.

WM. W. BOARDMAN.
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
REUBEN BOOTH.
President of the Senate.

Approved, June 4, 1845. ROGER S. BALDWIN.

MASON GROSS,